

**Federal Competition For Advanced Students, Part 2 2004**

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by parmenides51, valerie

– Day 1

- 1** Prove without using advanced (differential) calculus:  
 (a) For any real numbers  $a, b, c, d$  it holds that  $a^6 + b^6 + c^6 + d^6 - 6abcd \geq -2$ .  
 When does equality hold?  
 (b) For which natural numbers  $k$  does some inequality of the form  $a^k + b^k + c^k + d^k - kabcd \geq M_k$  hold for all real  $a, b, c, d$ ? For each such  $k$ ,

- 2** Show that every set  $\{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_k\}$  of prime numbers fulfils the following: The sum of all unit fractions (that are fractions of the type  $\frac{1}{n}$ ), whose denominators are exactly the  $k$  given prime factors (but in arbitrary powers with exponents unequal zero), is an unit fraction again. How big is this sum if  $\frac{1}{2004}$  is among this summands? Show that for every set  $\{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_k\}$  containing  $k$  prime numbers ( $k > 2$ ) is the sum smaller than  $\frac{1}{N}$  with  $N = 2 \cdot 3^{k-2}(k-2)!$

- 3** A trapezoid  $ABCD$  with perpendicular diagonals  $AC$  and  $BD$  is inscribed in a circle  $k$ . Let  $k_a$  and  $k_c$  respectively be the circles with diameters  $AB$  and  $CD$ . Compute the area of the region which is inside the circle  $k$ , but outside the circles  $k_a$  and  $k_c$ .

– Day 2

- 4** Show that there is an infinite sequence  $a_1, a_2, \dots$  of natural numbers such that  $a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \dots + a_N^2$  is a perfect square for all  $N$ . Give a recurrent formula for one such sequence.

- 5** Solve the following system of equations in real numbers:
- $$\begin{cases} a^2 = \frac{\sqrt{bc} \sqrt[3]{bcd}}{(b+c)(b+c+d)} \\ b^2 = \frac{\sqrt{cd} \sqrt[3]{cda}}{(c+d)(c+d+a)} \\ c^2 = \frac{\sqrt{da} \sqrt[3]{dab}}{(d+a)(d+a+b)} \\ d^2 = \frac{\sqrt{ab} \sqrt[3]{abc}}{(a+b)(a+b+c)} \end{cases}$$

- 6** Over the sides of an equilateral triangle with area 1 are triangles with the opposite angle  $60^\circ$  to each side drawn outside of the triangle. The new corners are  $P, Q$  and  $R$ . (and the new triangles  $APB, BQC$  and  $ARC$ )

- 1) What is the highest possible area of the triangle  $PQR$ ?
  - 2) What is the highest possible area of the triangle whose vertexes are the midpoints of the inscribed circles of the triangles  $APB$ ,  $BQC$  and  $ARC$ ?
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